Amendments to the Specification:

(A) Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 14, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Referring to Fig. 1A, an exemplary embodiment of a capacitance touch slider 100 has two capacitive nodes such as conductive plates 101, 102. The conductive plates 101, 102 function to sense the position of, e.g., a human finger, along an axial direction d. As will be discussed below, the conductive plates 101, 102 may be variously shaped, although in the present example each of the conductive plates 101, 102 ~~are~~ is triangular in shape.--.

(B) Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 7, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--For example, assume that the finger is disposed at a first position along the axial direction d and centered precisely over the group of conductive plates 205-212 in a direction perpendicular to the axial direction d. Now assume that the finger is moved perpendicular to the axial direction d while remaining at the same first position along the axial direction d. In the interdigitated embodiment shown in Fig. 2C, there would be minimal change in the ratio f_A / f_B since the surface area defined by the group A capacitive nodes and the surface area defined by the group B capacitive nodes are spread over a larger interleaved area. The result is that the total surface area of the group A capacitive nodes that is covered by the finger, and the total surface area of the group B capacitive nodes that is covered by the finger, may both increase and decrease together, more or less. This means that the ratio f_A / f_B is less affected by non-d-axial movement. All other factors being equal, the more interdigitated conductive plates that are used, the less sensitive is the device to non-d-axial movement. By way of contrast, in the embodiment shown in Fig. 1A, there would be comparatively more of a change in the ratio f_A / f_B since the respective covered surface areas of the conductive plates 101, 102 would change much more noticeably and indeed in opposite directions.--.

(C) Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--In the circuit of Fig. 1A, the coupling from conductive plate 101 to conductive plate 102 and vice versa can cause cross-mode locking. In other words, the measurement taken from oscillator A can be affected by oscillator B, and vice versa. This problem is preferably eliminated by enabling only one oscillator at a time and simultaneously grounding or otherwise disabling the other. Thus, the frequencies of the ClkA and ClkB signals would each be determined over separate non-overlapping time intervals. The schematic diagram of Fig. 3A shows how signal diodes D1, D2 may be used to disable (e.g., ground) the non-enabled oscillator by attenuation.--.

A3

(D) Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 18, line 8, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Table 1 below shows the accumulated or counted values for ClkA and ClkB under different finger pressures and different finger positions P1-P5 along the axial direction of the finger groove as actually measured from a prototype of the embodiment of Fig. 3A. Table 1 below also shows the ratio-metric measurement f_A / f_B as well as the sum $f_A + f_B$ for each instance. Note that the differences between ClkA and ClkB under the "No Finger Pressure" column is likely due to the connection lengths between each of the conductors and their respective oscillator being slightly different. If desired, this effect can be reduced by making the connection lengths the same between all capacitive nodes and their respective oscillators. The effect of connection length differences may also be reduced by compensating one or both measured frequencies during processing with terms derived during the calibration phase mentioned below.--.

A4

(E) Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 22, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

AS

--Thus, using the above technique, which may be repeated in real time, any interaction between finger pressure and finger location as ~~determines~~ determined by the touch slider may be further reduced. Of course, the above technique is only exemplary, and variations on this technique may be implemented without departing from the scope of the invention.--.